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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *GONODONTA* HÜBNER  
(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

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The specimens on which the following descriptions are based were located in the British Museum (Natural History) by Alan Hayes. Being unable to find the species in my paper, The fruit-piercing moths of the genus *Gonodonta* Hübner, U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 1201, 1959, he kindly sent the specimens to me for study and description.

***Gonodonta aeratilinea***, new species

Front of head white, contrasting with dark reddish-brown vertex, thorax and abdomen; palpi reaching about to middle of frons, third segment very short, clothed with appressed white scales, second segment tufted below at apex wedge-shaped, gray brown laterally, white ventrally and before base of third segment. Pectus white tinged with gray brown, thorax paler than abdomen. Legs gray, slightly darker than pectus. Outer margin of forewing rounded; tornus produced to a moderate tooth; scale tooth of inner margin moderate, coppery red. Pattern of maculation of forewing (Fig. 1) vague; forewing dark reddish brown, darker between fold and inner margin than on anterior part, ordinary lines and spots obsolescent or scarcely discernible, inner element of postmedial band and border of reniform spot slightly darker than ground color of wing, a transverse row of five weak bronze-yellow spots present in subterminal area, termen, fringe and costal margin speckled with pale gray and opalescent scales, a fine, short oblique row of the pale gray scales at postmedial band on costa. Hindwing with a well-developed orange spot in median area; remainder of wing dark brown, nearly black. Underside of forewing dull, dark brown; hindwing ventrally marked like uppersurface; fringe of both wings dark gray brown below. Length of forewing: Female, 18 mm.

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FIGS. 1-2. Dorsal view of adults: 1, *Gonodonta aeratilinea*, new species, holotype female; 2, *G. sphenostigma*, new species, holotype male.

*Type:* Holotype, female, S. Domingo, Carabaya [Perú], 6500', Wet season, Dec. 02, G. Ockenden in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London, England.

*Remarks:* This species will run to *Gonodonta clotilda* (Stoll) in the key to species in my revision of the genus. It is not at all closely related to that species. The coloration of the forewing is most like that of *Gonodonta fulvidens* Felder and Rogenhofer, but that species has a dark head and lacks the orange spot in the hindwings. *Gonodonta amianta* (Hampson) and *G. immacula* Guenée are related to *aeratilinea*, but they also lack the orange spot in the hindwing. *Gonodonta fulvangula* Geyer is a related reddish-brown species with white head and orange spot in the hindwings, but that species has orange in the tornus, a band of orange extending from tornus in the subterminal area and the fold of the forewing is distinctly marked with pale scales.

#### ***Gonodonta sphenostigma*, new species**

Head with erect reddish-brown scales on frons, a triangular patch of dark brown or black scales in the middle of the weak crest of the vertex; thorax dark gray brown, abdomen paler; palpi clothed mostly with appressed, dark brown scales, those of ventral margin of second segment looser and much paler, third very short; palpi reaching about to middle of frons. Pectus gray brown to white, the darker scales overlaying the white scales and hair; venter of abdomen uniformly gray brown. Legs gray brown, the forelegs darkest. Ternen of forewing very rounded; the inner margin of wing shortened, about one-half as long as the costal margin; the tooth at tornus and scale tooth of inner margin both very small. Pattern of maculation as illustrated (Fig. 2). Forewing of various shades of brown, gray brown or yellow brown with pink or purple reflections; antemedial band well developed and evenly curved, the basal element red brown, a thin white medial element in anterior half of wing and the distal element black brown, narrow at inner margin and expanding to near middle of wing at costa, forming a distinctive triangular

patch, coloration of patch becoming red brown toward costa; median part of forewing dark gray brown, caudal half darkest and with purple reflections; reniform spot indicated by an indistinct outline formed of irregular pale and dark spots, caudal part of outline absent, a short straw-yellow dash or spot at basal end of reniform outline; postmedial band with distal and basal elements red brown between  $Cu_2$  and inner margin, dark brown from  $Cu_2$  to near costa; subterminal area mostly straw yellow, but with irregular bronze and gray-brown shade between  $M_1$  and fold, the entire area with pink reflections; a dark brown shade extending from postmedial band at costa around apex to vein  $M_3$ , the shade containing two series of small oval spots between apex and  $M_3$  of termen, two larger oval spots in interspaces  $M_3$  and  $Cu_1$  between adterminal and terminal lines; adterminal and terminal lines fused, distinctive, of dark black-brown and red-brown scales between  $Cu_2$  and tornus, slightly curved but nearly longitudinal in direction due to incurving of termen. Hindwings with a medial orange spot, remainder of wing dark brown. Underside of forewing mostly dull brown, paler along inner margin and a tuft of yellow hairs in basal part of cell, fringe pale gray brown. Underside of hindwing much like dorsal surface but with orange spot paler and broader, variable in size; in the female from Manaus, Brazil the yellow-orange extends to inner margin with only a spur of dark brown along distal half of anal vein. Length of forewing: Male, 18 to 19 mm; female, 18 mm.

*Types:* Holotype, male and 1 female paratype, Manaus [Brazil], September 1906, M. de Mathan; 1 female paratype, Pará [Brazil], A. M. Moss; and 1 female paratype, Guyane Française, Collection C. Bar, in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London, England. One male paratype, Fonte Boa, Upper Amazons [Brazil], May 1906, S. M. Klages, in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

*Food plant:* Unknown. The female paratype from Pará was reared from a pupa. The pupal cocoon is attached to and covered with pieces of leaves of a legume, probably a sensitive plant. In view of the known food plants of some of the other species of the genus, it would seem more likely that the plant association represents a chance pupation site rather than a food plant.

*Remarks:* The pattern of maculation is so distinctive that the species should not be confused with any other species. It appears to be most closely related to *Gonodonta lincus* (Cramer). In my key to the species, *sphenostigma* would run to the second part of couplet 22 which leads to couplet 23, but it does not agree with either part of couplet 23.